



## **FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TURKESTAN.**

**Mardieva Yulduz Ubaidullaevna**

History teacher at school No. 63 in Samarkand, Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan

<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> June 10 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> July 7 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> August 20 <sup>th</sup> 2021	The next study is devoted to the process of the emergence of the Turkestan Governor-General as a result of the conquest of the Central Asian states by the Russian Empire in the middle of the 19th century. The Russian Empire pursued a well-thought-out policy in order to consolidate its dominance in the country and, most importantly, to preserve the colonial chain for a long time. This process is also evident in the system of government introduced only by imperial officials. This is due to the fact that historically established traditional systems of government were undermined, and the system was developed and implemented in practice, which meets the interests of the empire and at the same time completely contradicts the worldview of the local population.

**Keywords:** Turkestan, khanates, emirates, empire, governor-general, Amu Darya department, diplomacy, diplomatic representative, office, political agent. July

### **INTRODUCTION:**

During the formation of the Turkestan Governor-General on the world stage, one of the most complex political processes in the world arena, colonial policy, developed and took deep roots. Indeed, the formation of a governor-general was the result of competition between imperialist states. This is due to the fact that the ongoing struggle for the distribution of economic space between the British and Russian empires reached its peak in the Central Asian region. During the study period, the emergence of new and powerful forces in world politics and their demands for the redistribution of the world forced both rival empires to sit down at the same table to solve their common problems through diplomacy. As a result of many negotiations, the territory of the khanates fell to the borders of the Russian Empire, and the territory of Afghanistan to the borders of the British Empire. However, the conditions agreed upon in these negotiations were temporary, and over time, both empires sought to expand their territories at the expense of each other's colonies, which is reflected in historical research.

### **INFORMATION AND METHODS:**

The main source of information on the disclosure of the topic is the works of historians. Since most of the information and archives of this period are written in Russian, as well as the issue of covering modern history in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to re-examine the sources, take a position of truth, without expressing the views of classes or the system. When covering the topic, more attention was paid to the method of comparative analysis. The conflicting data

were supplemented by scientific articles based on archival data.

### **RESULT:**

By 1847, the imperial administration, collecting intelligence in Central Asia, began its military mission by analyzing the information received. Their military operations are studied by historians in four groups. 1.1847-1865; 2. 1865-1868; 3. 1873-1879; 4.1880-1885. As a result of these hostilities, the territories of Central Asia were conquered and legalized by false treaties in the form of "petitions" of the defeated states. Such false treaties forced them to legitimize their invasions and pursue a policy of "annexation" rather than occupation of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate and the khanates.

It is no secret that under the previous regime, relations between the Russian Empire and the Central Asian khanates were interpreted one-sidedly in the interests of the center. In historiography, this process is distorted and falsified as "the annexation of the khanates to the Russian Empire" and "the liberation of peoples from feudal oppression". The pursuit of objections to such views on the part of Russian historians has led to one-sidedness in science. The well-known Uzbek scientist Kh. Ziyoyev expresses his opinion on the views of the Russian orientalist N.A. Khalfin on this score. According to N.A. Khalfin, military campaigns and the domination of the Russian state have become a "historical necessity" for the country. This invention is completely unacceptable" [1,8]. Information that our historians conquered the Central Asian khanates "without annexation" began to appear in the 80s of the last century. The same question was asked in two articles by H.N. Bobbekov



"Was Central Asia annexed to Russia" and "Was Central Asia occupied by Russia", which laid the foundation for understanding the historical truth [2,10]. The bans on the works of our historians, who were determined to reveal this truth, began to be lifted in connection with the acquisition of our national independence. Scientist G.A. Akhmadzhanov in his monograph "The Russian Empire in Central Asia" tries to objectively illuminate the history of the invasion of the Russian Empire and explains this process as follows. "Now the role of "patch" in this area is played by real research, scientific research, journalistic articles. In particular, many scientists, such as B.Akhmedov, H.Ziyoyev, D.Alimova, N.Abdurakhimova, H. Sadikov, analyzed different aspects of the problem in a new way and clarified historical facts that remain in the dark. entered" [3,9].

**In 1865**, the formation of the Turkestan region with the capital in Tashkent as part of the office of the Orenburg Governor General actually laid the foundation for the structure of the Turkestan Office of the Governor General. In 1867, the Turkestan governor-general was appointed in connection with the need to conquer other territories of the khanates in the future, the sufficiency of the population and territory, as well as the remoteness of Orenburg. With the formation of the Turkestan region, the first Regulations were introduced with the aim of establishing control over the population of the region. According to N. I. Krasnyakov, in 1865 a "Temporary Provision" was introduced to govern the Turkestan region, which was also temporary, that is, only to adapt to conditions [4,81]. On the basis of this Charter, the "Military People's Administration" was introduced in Turkestan, where all power was concentrated in the hands of the military.

It is argued that the militarization of the authorities was caused by the factor of the "military situation" during the development of the first program documents for the management of the governor-general of Turkestan [5,6]. Indeed, the complete militarization of the administrative process and the alienation of indigenous peoples from government reflected the colonial nature of the imperial government. In 1867, as a result of the appointment of the Turkestan Governor-General by decree of Emperor I.I. Alexander, imperial officials developed a new charter for the consolidation of power, which was approved by the emperor. To maintain colonial order for a long time, a new decree was passed in 1886, and with this decree a state of integrated government was created [6,2]. According to the charter of 1886, the regulatory documents for the management of

Turkestan are fully provided [7, 125]. The harsh economic policy in Turkestan and the uprisings caused by its negative consequences have shown that the country cannot be governed by rules alone. For this reason, a state of emergency was declared in 1892 in the Syrdarya, Samarkand and Fergana regions [8,92]. In addition, the number of servicemen serving in the Turkestan military district has sharply increased.

It is possible that Turkestan was a remote region of the Russian Empire, and the high privileges of the military personnel serving here compared to other regions also led to a large influx of troops into this region. During this period, the number of servicemen of the Turkestan Military District amounted to 31313 people [9,208]. The threat of merciless uprisings, both organized and unorganized, forced the imperial government to maintain a large army in Turkestan. The imperial government leaves control in their hands, without interfering with the subordination of the local population. But this also required an official of local nationality, elected or appointed to serve the interests of the empire. The government of the Russian Empire was very careful in its personnel policy. For example, a military governor had the right to call new elections if the activities of a local official did not satisfy the authorities [10,15]. The electoral process was also rigged, and a person recommended by the authorities won the election.

Although the Governor-General of Turkestan was established in 1867, officials were appointed and the management process began, in other words, the specific functions of each governing body were defined, but the main governing body was the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan. None of the governing bodies introduced on the territory of the Russian Empire had such power as the Governor-General's Court. The idea that the Chancellery, as the supreme body after the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, began its work on July 15, 1867, also confirms that the court was the highest instance [11,49]. As the highest authority, the Office was responsible for collecting statistics, compiling reports on financial affairs and submitting them to the Governor-General, as well as overseeing the offices and officials of the administrative unit. These views in the book "The Tsar's Colonial System in Turkestan", co-authored with N. Abdurakhimov and F. Ergashev, confirm the beginning of the work of the court. "Adjutant General K.P. Kaufman, appointed to the post of Governor-General of Turkestan by order of the Russian emperor No.-44844 of July 15, 1867, appointed Colonel A.K. Gaines's office and demanded to activate the work process" [12,36]. Apparently, the



organization and operation of the office were extremely important. Because the organization of office work requires a large amount of statistical data on economic, social, cultural and ethnographic processes in the newly conquered Turkestan region, and without this information, the rule of the Russian Empire in the country could not continue for a long time.

In most of the studies carried out by our scholars and foreign scholars, the Governor-General was considered a highly respected organization in the country. Until 1886, due to the lack of a clear political document, the Chancellery had the right to consider cases both in the justice and judicial systems [13,201]. Only in 1886, with the adoption of the Basic Law, the judiciary was formed as a separate and supreme authority. The legal documents in the Chancellery provide for lenient penalties in criminal cases against Europeans. Office workers often escaped punishment when they made mistakes or were sent to other areas to be checked [14,71].

Of course, such activities of the office and the main governing bodies, which operate on the territory of Turkestan at their own discretion, did not escape the control of the government. For this purpose, control commissions have been sent. For example, in 1882-1884 - the Commission of Privy Councilor Gears, in 1908-1910 - the Commission of Senator K.K. Palen, and so on [15,256].

It is worth mentioning the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate, the protectorates of the Russian Empire in Central Asia. As a result of the wars of 1866-1868, most of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate was captured. Economic and military backwardness, the domination of the dictatorial regime became the reasons for the defeat of the emirate. In 1868, in the city of Samarkand, occupied by the Russian Empire, an unequal treaty was signed between the colonial government and the Bukhara Emirate. Zarafshan region was formed on the territories taken from the emirate. Such attacks on the emirate included discrimination in trade and economic relations, and these clauses of the agreement meant that the recent restrictions on Russian traders in the Bukhara markets were lifted. For example, paragraph 4 of the 1868 agreement provides that Russian merchants must pay a duty of 2.5% of the value of goods available in the emirate, and paragraph 6 stipulates the safety of Russian merchants in the cities and villages of the emirate. This was announced by the Governor-General K.P. Von Kaufmann had previously emphasized this issue in a letter to the emir

on May 11, 1868, when Samarkand was occupied [16,176].

The Governor-General of Turkestan had to be very careful, given that the territories of the Khiva Khanate had not yet been conquered, the territories of the Kokand Khanate had not been fully conquered and that in foreign policy the Turkish Sultanate was forced to act with extreme caution, given that objections from Afghanistan could arise and the UK. Between 1868 and 1873, the Governor-General of Turkestan did not establish a clear administrative structure to control the Bukhara Emirate. During this period, the activities of the emirate were supervised by the Governor-General and Chancellor of Turkestan. In 1873, when the Khiva Khanate was also semi-colonized, it again signed a treaty of "friendship" with the Bukhara Emirate. On September 24, 1873, an agreement between Russia and Bukhara was signed in Shakhrisabz, consisting of 18 articles. The Russian authorities have been very careful to persuade the local population to side with them in the negotiation process. They demonstrated that they came to the territory of the emirate not as colonizers, but as saviors for the local population. This situation is reflected in article 17 of the agreement. He called for a ban on slavery in the emirate [17,12]. However, this social situation was a gradual process based on the mentality of the province, which was later promoted by the reformers. The fact that the process took place later shows that the fulfillment of this clause of the contract did not always take place.

Under the agreement of 1873, the Governor-General of Turkestan began to govern Bukhara through a diplomatic representative. A special residence has been built for the diplomatic representative in the city of Kogan under construction. Due to inadequate administrative procedures, Russian Emperor Alexander III established a new department in 1885 to govern the Emirate of Bukhara, the political agency of the Russian emperor [18,16]. Although the Russian Imperial Political Agency was appointed by the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was subordinate to the Governor-General of Turkestan [19,14]. The political agent of the Russian emperor, as mentioned above, settled any relations with the Bukhara Emirate.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

In the nineteenth century, the Bukhara Emirate, the Khiva and Kokand Khanates existed in Central Asia. In the khanates, the population did not switch to mechanized production due to consumer demand, which led to the need for industrial products. Trade relations were also not much higher than the level of consumption, and there was practically no



surplus production in comparison with the developed countries of Europe. The peoples of Afghanistan, Iran, China, Turkey, India and the Kazakh steppes, which had a common border with these states, also led a backward economic lifestyle and could not offer each other industrial products. In this way, the khanates continued to meet their needs and wants through Russia, which was economically and militarily stronger than they were, and thus attracted the attention of Russia and determined their own destiny.

Russia's relations with Central Asia date back to the 16th century, and the economic boom that emerged from the formation of a centralized state in the 17th century accelerated these ties. Until the 18th century, cooperation based on mutual equality from this period lost its significance and began to reflect in the Russian Empire such features as indifference and discrimination of the khanates. The Russian Empire did not make such a decision on its own. The information sent by the embassies and spies was analyzed, and such a decision was made. Because by this time the khanates found themselves in a whirlpool of common and external enemies and, to some extent, lost their former glory.

The failures of the Russian Empire in Europe in the nineteenth century increased the strategic importance of Central Asia, prompting it to more quickly and successfully begin to implement its planned plans. Before the conquest of Central Asia, the Russian Empire organized many expeditions based on imperial interests in order to study the situation in the region in detail. Among them were the expeditions of Bekovich-Cherkassky in 1714, F. Beneveni in 1721, Negri, Mendorf and Dr. Eversman in 1820. In addition to military expeditions, expeditions sent out on trade issues also helped to gather the necessary information for the empire. Britain worried that Russia would enter Central Asia, while the Russian Empire worried that Britain would seek to enter Afghanistan and through it into Central Asia. As a result of the acceleration of political processes, the Russian Empire began a military campaign.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

Based on the above considerations, the following conclusion can be drawn from the results of the study. The Russian Empire invaded the lands of Turkestan and introduced system and management projects unknown to the local population. Thus, he undermined centuries-old traditions and destroyed the existing economic system. The population of a strategically important region was completely excluded from the management system. They were only

engaged in sheep breeding. The reason for this behavior of the officials of the Russian Empire can be explained by the fact that they did not know the living conditions of the local population.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE.**

1. H. Ziyoyev. History of Uzbekistan's struggle for independence. T. East. 2001.444 p. 8 p.
2. V. T. Ishkuvatov. Historiography of Kokand-Russian diplomatic relations. T.2009. Page 154. Page 10
3. G.A. Akhmadzhonov. Russian Empire in Central Asia. T.2003. 270 pp. 9- pp.
4. N.I. Krasnyakov. Political and administrative unification of the Central Asian vassal-dependent khanates in the regional governorship of the Russian Empire. Territory Development Journal. 2015 section 5. Cyberlenka.ru
5. Sh. Gafforov. Samarkand during the Russian Empire. Akademik journal of History and Idea. 2019.Volume.6. № 1.March.
6. D.V.Vasiliev Organization of management in Russian Turkestan according to the draft Regulation of management in 1870. Science of Science. Internet magazine. 2014 Issue 5 (24). September October.
7. Makhmudova N.B. Historical and source study review of the audit reports by Senator K. K. Palena. Metamorphoses of history. Pskov. 2013 No. 13.
8. A.D. Timoshevskaya. Creation of the Turkestan general of the governorship and the formation of its police system in the second half of the 19th - and the beginning of the 20th century. Proceedings of the Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. 2014 No. 4. (32)
9. Kostenko L.F. Turkestan troops and the conditions of their everyday marching and combat life. // Military collection. No. 5.1875
10. Sh. Gafforov. Samarkand during the Russian Empire. Akademik journal of history and Ideya.2019.Volume. 6. № 1.March.
11. Dobromyslov A.I. Tashkent in the past and in the present. Historical sketch, T. Electro-printing A.O. Porsev. 1912, 482 pp. 49-pp.
12. Abdurakhimov N., Ergashev F. Tsarist colonial system in Turkestan. T. Academy. 2002 p.36.New history of Uzbekistan. Book 1, T. 2000
13. D. Ziyaeva. Cities of Uzbekistan in the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries. T.



2014.N.B. Makhmudov's "Special Highest Instruction" and "Highest Approved Instruction" for the senatorial revision of Senator K.K. Palena. Historical and source study review. Metamorphoses of history. Pskov. 2017 2308 - 6181.

14. S.V. Zhukovsky. Relations between Russia and Bukhara and Khiva over the past three centuries. Petrograd. 1915 214 pp.
15. S. N. Brezhnev. The Bukhara Emirate during the Protectorate of Russia in the works of the scientist orientalist D.N.Logofet. KSU Bulletin named after N.A.Nekrasov No. 4.2009.
16. T.V. Perevezentseva Bukhara Emirate under the protectorate of the Russian Empire. (late 19th - early 20th century) Young scientist. Issue No. 3..2015
17. T.G. Tukhtametov. Russia and the Bukhara Emirate at the beginning of the twentieth century. house of publishers "Irfon". 1977 207 pages